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| EXAMINER |
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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2626

DATE MAILED: 07/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/029,621

Applicant(s)

DENENBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Brian L. Albertalli

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-23 and 25-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-23 and 25-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendments to the claims have been entered. Claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 17, 22, 23, 27, 29 and 31 are currently amended and claims 2 and 24 are currently canceled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed May 8, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections of claims 1, 10-18, 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Packingham et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,865) made in the previous rejections, independent claims 1, 10, 17, 22, and 23, have been amended to include the limitation of saving the vocal input of the user, previously presented in dependent claims 2 and 24 (now cancelled). Claims 2 and 24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in the previous Office Action, therefore the current rejections of independent claims 1, 10, 17, 22, and 23 are now made under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). The Applicant's arguments regarding the rejections of claims 1, 10, 17, 22, and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) are thus considered moot.

Regarding the rejection of independent claims 1, 10, 17, 22, 23, 29, 31, 33, and 35 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Packingham et al. in view of Anupam et al. (U.S. Patent 6,535,912), the Applicant argues that Anupam "is directly dependent on the DOM API supported by the browser" (see page 16 of Applicant's

arguments). However, while Anupam disclose a DOM API as a preferred embodiment of the invention, Anupam further disclose that such an implementation is optional, and that the recorder-player application may be embodied as any type of general program to perform the recording and playing functions (column 12, lines 26-31).

Furthermore, Anupam disclose that the recorder-player application could be applied to pages containing any type of markup language (e.g. VoiceXML) to be presented to the user audibly at a user's client device (column 13, lines 21-29 and further, lines 29-38).

Anupam, therefore, teaches the concept of recording the inputs that a user makes while traversing general Web-based applications (see column 6, lines 12-41). These Web-based applications include applications in a markup language to be presented audibly at a user's client device. The recording provides the advantage of relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time a bookmarked location was accessed (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67). Anupam may be silent as to "the technical difference between HTML documents and voice documents" and may not explicitly disclose saving voice input, however this falls within the level of one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention.

That is, Packingham et al. discloses a voice browser that accepts user input in the form of voice input (column 13, lines 16-43 and column 14, lines 20-30). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would clearly be capable of resolving the "technical differences" between HTML and voice applications (e.g. by creating a recorder-player application in VoiceXML) to modify Packingham et al. to record the

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user's voice inputs up to a bookmarked location. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would be motivated to do so by the explicit teaching of Anupam that recording the user's inputs (such as the user's voice inputs to a voice application) in order to relieve the user from providing multiple inputs each time a bookmarked location was accessed.

Therefore, for the reasons given above, claims 1, 10, 17, 22, 23, 29, 31, 33, and 35 remain unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Packingham et al. in view of Anupam et al.

3. Furthermore, regarding the use of Official Notice with respect to claims 19-21 in the previous Office Action, it is noted that the Applicant has not specifically challenged these assertions, thus the well-known statements (regarding the use of checksums and optical data storage) are taken to be admitted prior art. See MPEP 2144.03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 3-8, 10-18, 22, 23, and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Packingham et al. (U.S. Patent 6,985,865), in view of Anupam et al. (U.S. Patent 6,535,912).

In regard to claims 1 and 23, Packingham et al. disclose a method and an article of manufacture for providing a bookmark in a voice application, the method comprising:

presenting the voice application to the user (a VXML application is executed for a caller, column 13, lines 49-58);

allowing the user to access the voice application and provide vocal input to the voice application (the caller is allowed to provide various commands to the VXML application, column 13, lines 16-43 and column 14, lines 20-30);

creating, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application in accordance with vocal input provided to the application (the caller requests to create a bookmark by selecting "Save", and the URI of the VXML document that the user was accessing, through vocal input to the application, is saved as a bookmark, column 15, lines 9-15), wherein the creating includes saving a pointer to the voice application (when a bookmark is created the URI of the VXML document is saved, column 15, lines 9-15);

providing the user with repeatable access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (the "Recall" option allows the user to return to the bookmarked location, repeatedly, column 15, lines 22-42).

Packingham et al. do not disclose saving a representation of vocal input by the user to the voice application up to the bookmarked location in the voice application.

Anupam et al. disclose a method for saving a bookmark in a voice application (see column 13, lines 21-29), that saves a representation of a user's input up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (column 6, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a representation of the vocal input by the user up to the bookmarked location in a voice application, so a user could save a shortcut to a page that requires multiple steps to be retrieved, thus relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time the bookmarked location was accessed, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67).

In regard to claims 3 and 25, Packingham et al. disclose using said pointer to access the voice application (the URI saved in the bookmark is used to access the document, column 15, lines 22-28).

Packingham et al. do not disclose replaying the representation of interactions to progress through the voice application substantially up to the bookmarked location.

Anupam et al. disclose replaying the representation of interactions to progress through the voice application substantially up to the bookmarked location (the navigation provided by the user's input and saved in the bookmark is played back for the user, column 12, lines 1-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to replay a representation of the interactions to progress through the voice application substantially up to the bookmarked location, so

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the user can automatically proceed through the interactions up to the bookmark without having to manually enter each input, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 9, lines 5-10).

In regard to claim 4, Packingham et al. disclose the voice application includes VoiceXML code (VXML, column 15, lines 9-15).

In regard to claims 5 and 26, Packingham et al. is silent as to the format of the saved bookmark.

Anupam et al. disclose saving a modified representation of a page of the voice application (a representation of the bookmark data is saved as a page, column 7, lines 41-44; this representation includes XML pages for voice, column 13, lines 21-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a modified representation of a page of the voice application, so the bookmark could be interpreted directly by a voice browser, rather than having to provide a standalone bookmark interpreter.

In regard to claims 6 and 27, Packingham et al. do not disclose executing the modified representation of the voice application.

Anupam et al. disclose executing the modified representation of the voice application (the page containing the bookmark data is loaded at playback, column 9, lines 11-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to execute the modified representation of the voice application, so the bookmark could be interpreted directly by a voice browser, rather than having to provide a standalone bookmark interpreter

In regard to claim 7, Packingham et al. disclose the voice application includes VoiceXML code (VXML, column 15, lines 9-15).

In regard to claim 8, Packingham et al. disclose the voice application includes VoiceXML code (VXML, column 15, lines 9-15).

Packingham et al. is silent as to the format of the saved bookmark.

Anupam et al. disclose saving a modified representation of a page of the voice application (a representation of the bookmark data is saved as a page, column 7, lines 41-44; this representation includes XML pages for voice, column 13, lines 21-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a modified representation of a page of the voice application, so the bookmark could be interpreted directly by a voice browser, rather than having to provide a standalone bookmark interpreter. Furthermore, saving a modified representation of a voice application which included VoiceXML code, the modified representation would necessarily include VoiceXML code.

In regard to claim 10, Packingham et al. disclose an apparatus for providing a user access to a voice application through a computer network, comprising:

a server coupled to the computer network (Fig. 1, system layer 14), wherein the server has a processor that is programmed to:

allow the user to access the voice application and provide vocal input to the voice application (the caller is allowed to provide various commands to the VXML application, column 13, lines 16-43 and column 14, lines 20-30);

create, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application in accordance with vocal input provided to the application (the caller requests to create a bookmark by selecting "Save", and the URI of the VXML document that the user was accessing, through vocal input to the application, is saved as a bookmark, column 15, lines 9-15), wherein the bookmark includes a pointer to the voice application (when a bookmark is created the URI of the VXML document is saved, column 15, lines 9-15);

provide the user with repeatable access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (the "Recall" option allows the user to return to the bookmarked location, repeatedly, column 15, lines 22-42).

Packingham et al. do not disclose saving a representation of vocal input by the user to the voice application up to the bookmarked location in the voice application.

Anupam et al. disclose a method for saving a bookmark in a voice application (see column 13, lines 21-29), that saves a representation of a user's input up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (column 6, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a representation of the vocal input by the user up to the bookmarked location in a voice application, so a user could save a shortcut to a page that requires multiple steps to be retrieved, thus relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time the bookmarked location was accessed, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67).

In regard to claim 11, Packingham et al. disclose a speech processing device coupled to the processor (SR engine 36, column 9, lines 16-18).

In regard to claims 12 and 13, Packingham et al. disclose an analog to digital converter coupled to the processor, wherein the analog to digital device has an audio input for receiving an analog audio signal from the user and a digital to analog converter coupled to the processor, wherein the digital to analog device has an audio output for sending an analog audio signal to the user (column 9, lines 3-9).

In regard to claim 14, Packingham et al. disclose a telephony interface coupled to the processor for sending and receiving audio signals to the user (communication interface 20, column 8, line 64 to column 9, line 3).

In regard to claim 15, Packingham et al. disclose the voice application resides on a remote host, further comprising a telephony interface coupled to the processor for

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transmitting and receiving audio signals to and from the remote host, respectively (applications 30 reside on a network, column 9, lines 25-30).

In regard to claim 16, Packingham et al. disclose the voice application resides on a remote host, further comprising a TCP/IP stack coupled with the network and the processor, the TCP/IP stack for transmitting and receiving data to and from the remote host, respectively (applications 30 may reside on the Internet, which inherently would require a TCP/IP stack for communicating data, column 9, lines 25-30).

In regard to claim 17, Packingham et al. disclose an apparatus for providing a user access to a voice application through a computer network (Fig. 1), comprising:

- a server coupled to the computer network (system layer 14), the server including:
 - a processor and associated memory (processor 22);
 - a speech processing device coupled to the processor (SR engine 36, column 9, lines 16-18);

- communication means coupled to the processor for receiving and sending analog signals to and from the user, respectively (communication interface 20 includes the required A/D and D/A converters, column 8, line 64 to column 9, line 7); and

- network interface means for transmitting and receiving signals to and from a voice application on a remote host, respectively (cache 28, column 9, lines 25-30);

- wherein the processor includes:

means for allowing the user to access the voice application and provide vocal input to the voice application (the caller is allowed to provide various commands to the VXML application, column 13, lines 16-43 and column 14, lines 20-30);

means for creating, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application in accordance with vocal input provided to the application (the caller requests to create a bookmark by selecting "Save", and the URI of the VXML document that the user was accessing, through vocal input to the application, is saved as a bookmark, column 15, lines 9-15), wherein the means for creating includes means for saving a pointer to the voice application (when a bookmark is created the URI of the VXML document is saved, column 15, lines 9-15);

means for providing the user with repeatable access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (the "Recall" option allows the user to return to the bookmarked location, repeatedly, column 15, lines 22-42).

Packingham et al. do not disclose means for saving a representation of vocal input by the user to the voice application up to the bookmarked location in the voice application.

Anupam et al. disclose a method for saving a bookmark in a voice application (see column 13, lines 21-29), that saves a representation of a user's input up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (column 6, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a representation of the vocal input by the user up to the bookmarked location in a voice application, so a user could save a

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shortcut to a page that requires multiple steps to be retrieved, thus relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time the bookmarked location was accessed, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67).

In regard to claim 18, Packingham et al. disclose means for storing one or more bookmarks from the user (Fig. 2, user profile store 52 stores a set of one or more bookmarks, column 14, lines 54-58).

In regard to claim 22, Packingham et al. disclose a system for providing a user access to a voice application through a computer network (Fig. 1) comprising:

a voice portal server coupled to the computer network (system layer 14), the server including:

a processor (processor 22);

a speech processing device coupled to the processor (SR engine 36, column 9, lines 16-18);

communication means coupled to the processor for receiving and sending analog signals to and from the user, respectively (communication interface 20 includes the required A/D and D/A converters, column 8, line 64 to column 9, line 7); and

network interface means for transmitting and receiving signals to and from a voice application on a remote host, respectively (cache 28, column 9, lines 25-30);

wherein the processor is programmed to:

allow the user to access the voice application and provide vocal input to the voice application (the caller is allowed to provide various commands to the VXML application, column 13, lines 16-43 and column 14, lines 20-30);

create, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application in accordance with vocal input provided to the application (the caller requests to create a bookmark by selecting "Save", and the URI of the VXML document that the user was accessing, through vocal input to the application, is saved as a bookmark, column 15, lines 9-15) wherein the bookmark includes a pointer to the voice application (when a bookmark is created the URI of the VXML document is saved, column 15, lines 9-15);

provide the user with repeatable access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (the "Recall" option allows the user to return to the bookmarked location, repeatedly, column 15, lines 22-42); and

an application server having the voice application (applications 30 are stored remotely on, for example, the Internet, column 9, lines 27-30).

Packingham et al. do not disclose saving a representation of vocal input by the user to the voice application up to the bookmarked location in the voice application.

Anupam et al. disclose a method for saving a bookmark in a voice application (see column 13, lines 21-29), that saves a representation of a user's input up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (column 6, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a representation of the vocal input by the user up to the bookmarked location in a voice application, so a user could save a

shortcut to a page that requires multiple steps to be retrieved, thus relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time the bookmarked location was accessed, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67).

6. Claims 9, 19-21, and 28-36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Packingham et al., in view of Anupam et al, and further in view of Applicant's admitted prior art (see Response to Arguments section above and Response to Arguments section of the Office Action mailed February 7, 2006).

In regard to claims 9 and 28, Packingham et al. do not disclose the use of a checksum to determine if the content of the voice application has changed.

Anupam et al. disclose pages change constantly, and bookmarks need to be robust to changes in the underlying pages (column 9, lines 37-45 and column 10, lines 13-18).

Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. do not disclose using checksums to determine if the content of the voice application has changed.

The Applicant's admitted prior art discloses using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify the combination of Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. to generate a first checksum when the history record was created, then compare that to a second checksum generated when the history record was accessed, in order to quickly determine the final state of audio playback without having to parse the entire history

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record, while adding only a small amount of extra information (the size of the checksum) to the history record.

In regard to claims 19-21, Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. are silent as to the means for storing the bookmarks.

The Applicant's admitted prior art discloses it is notoriously well known in the art to store data, including bookmarks, in random access memory, magnetic data storage, and optical data storage.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify the combination of Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. to store the bookmarks in one of random access memory, magnetic data storage, or optical data storage because each provides a compact and efficient means for storing data.

In regard to claims 29 and 31, Packingham et al. disclose a method and apparatus for providing a bookmark in a voice application, the method and apparatus comprising:

allowing a user to request a page of the voice application (the user calls the platform containing a root VXML application, column 13, lines 49-53);

loading the page of the application (the program is run when the user calls, column 13, lines 49-53);

saving a URL of the page (creating a bookmark stores the URI of the VXML document the user is accessing, column 15, lines 9-15);

providing to the user a prompt of the page (initial menu of choices, column 13, lines 54-58);

obtaining a voice response from the user (column 14, lines 23-30);

processing a voice response from the user (the user speaks "Bookmark" to begin the bookmark creation process, column 15, lines 1-6);

creating the bookmark to the page of the voice application if the voice response of the user through the voice application indicates that the user desires to create a bookmark to the page (the Save option allows a user to create a bookmark, column 15, lines 9-15), wherein creating the bookmark includes:

saving a pointer to the voice application (when a bookmark is created the URI of the VXML document is saved, column 15, lines 9-15);

requesting from the user a name for the bookmark (column 15, lines 16-19); and

saving the bookmark including the name of the bookmark, and the URL of the application (the URI of the application, column 15, lines 25-27); and
accessing, by the user, the page of the voice application using the bookmark after saving the bookmark (using the Recall option, column 15, lines 29-33).

Packingham et al. do not disclose saving the response from the user.

Anupam et al. disclose a method for saving a bookmark in a voice application (see column 13, lines 21-29), that saves a representation of a user's input up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (column 6, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a representation of the vocal input by the user up to the bookmarked location in a voice application, so a user could save a shortcut to a page that requires multiple steps to be retrieved, thus relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time the bookmarked location was accessed, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67).

Anupam et al. further disclose pages change constantly, and bookmarks need to be robust to changes in the underlying pages (column 9, lines 37-45 and column 10, lines 13-18).

Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. do not disclose using checksums to determine if the content of the voice application has changed.

The Applicant's admitted prior art discloses using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify the combination of Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. to generate a first checksum when the history record was created, then compare that to a second checksum generated when the history record was accessed, in order to quickly determine the final state of audio playback without having to parse the entire history

record, while adding only a small amount of extra information (the size of the checksum) to the history record.

In regard to claims 30 and 32, Packingham et al. disclose clearing saved information and loading another page if the response of the user indicates that the user desires to load another page (the Edit option allows a user to delete saved information, column 15, lines 43-48).

In regard to claims 33 and 35, Packingham et al. disclose a method and apparatus for providing a bookmark in a voice application, the method and apparatus comprising:

- allowing a user to request a page of the voice application (the user calls the platform containing a root VXML application, column 13, lines 49-53);

- loading the page of the application (the program is run when the user calls, column 13, lines 49-53);

- providing to the user a prompt of the page (initial menu of choices, column 13, lines 54-58);

- obtaining a voice response from the user (column 14, lines 23-30);

- processing a voice response from the user (the user speaks "Bookmark" to begin the bookmark creation process, column 15, lines 1-6);

- creating the bookmark to the page of the voice application if the voice response of the user through the voice application indicates that the user desires to create a

bookmark to the page (the Save option allows a user to create a bookmark, column 15, lines 9-15), wherein creating the bookmark includes:

requesting from the user a name for the bookmark (column 15, lines 16-19); and

saving the bookmark including the name of the bookmark, and the URL of the application (the URI of the application, column 15, lines 25-27); and
accessing, by the user, the page of the voice application using the
bookmark after saving the bookmark (using the Recall option, column 15, lines 29-33).

Packingham et al. do not disclose saving a representation of vocal input by the user to the voice application up to the bookmarked location in the voice application.

Anupam et al. disclose a method for saving a bookmark in a voice application (see column 13, lines 21-29), that saves a representation of a user's input up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (column 6, lines 12-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a representation of the vocal input by the user up to the bookmarked location in a voice application, so a user could save a shortcut to a page that requires multiple steps to be retrieved, thus relieving the user from providing multiple inputs each time the bookmarked location was accessed, as taught by Anupam et al. (column 1, lines 46-52 and lines 55-67).

Furthermore, Packingham et al. are silent as to the format of the saved bookmark.

Anupam et al. disclose saving a modified representation of a page of the voice application (a representation of the bookmark data is saved as a page, column 7, lines 41-44; this representation includes XML pages for voice, column 13, lines 21-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Packingham et al. to save a modified representation of a page of the voice application, so the bookmark could be interpreted directly by a voice browser, rather than having to provide a standalone bookmark interpreter.

Anupam et al. further disclose pages change constantly, and bookmarks need to be robust to changes in the underlying pages (column 9, lines 37-45 and column 10, lines 13-18).

Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. do not disclose using checksums to determine if the content of the voice application has changed.

The Applicant's admitted prior art discloses using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify the combination of Packingham et al. and Anupam et al. to generate a first checksum when the history record was created, then compare that to a second checksum generated when the history record was accessed, in order to quickly determine the final state of audio playback without having to parse the entire history record, while adding only a small amount of extra information (the size of the checksum) to the history record.

In regard to claims 34 and 36, Packingham et al. disclose clearing saved information and loading another page if the response of the user indicates that the user desires to load another page (the Edit option allows a user to delete saved information, column 15, lines 43-48).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Boloker et al. (U.S. Patent 7,028,306) disclose a method and system to automatically convert graphically based DOM API's to voice application for use as a voice application.

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian L. Albertalli whose telephone number is (571) 272-7616. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8:00 AM - 5:30 PM, every second Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on (571) 272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BLA 6/27/06


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